

WEST Search History*DIALOG
Searches*

Hide Items

Restore

Clear

Cancel

DATE: Monday, June 28, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	anthracis.ti,ab,clm.	453
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and passiv\$.ti,ab,clm.	13

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, June 28, 2004

Hide?	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>
	<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun\$ or hyperimmun\$) and (anthrax or anthrac\$)	99
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	(hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun\$ or hyperimmun\$) same (anthrax or anthrac\$)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	(hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun\$ or hyperimmun\$).ti,ab,clm. and (anthrax or anthrac\$)	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	(hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun\$ or hyperimmun\$).ti,ab,clm. and (anthrax or anthraces\$ or anthracsis\$)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	(hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun\$ or hyperimmun\$) and (anthrax or anthraces\$ or anthracsis\$)	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	(hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun\$ or hyperimmun\$) and (anthrax or anthraces\$ or anthracsis\$).clm.	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	(anthrax or anthraces\$ or anthracsis\$).clm.	30
	<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	antipa or anti-pa or antipa63 or anti-pa63 or antipa\$3 or anti-pa\$3	2762
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8 and anthrax	36
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	passive\$ near3 transfer\$ near3 anthrax	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	(passive\$ near3 transfer\$) same anthrax not l10	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	(passive\$ near3 transfer\$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	(passive\$ near3 hyperimmun\$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	(passive\$ near10 hyperimmun\$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	(passive\$ near10 hyper-immun\$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L16	(passive\$ near10 immunothera\$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L17	(passive\$ near10 passiveimmunothera\$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10	0

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Hit List

Your wildcard search against 10000 terms has yielded the results below.

Your result set for the last L# is incomplete.

The probable cause is use of unlimited truncation. Revise your search strategy to use limited truncation.

[Clear](#)[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)[Fwd Refs](#)[Bkwd Refs](#)[Generate OACS](#)

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040009182 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L10: Entry 1 of 3

File: PGPB

Jan 15, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040009182

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040009182 A1

TITLE: Method and compositions using anthrax immune globulin to provide passive immunity against lethal infections from bacillus anthracis

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 15, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Myers, Robert C.	Perrinton	MI	US	
Waytes, Arthur Thomas	Dewitt	MI	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/184.1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw D
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------	------	--------

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20030118591 A1

L10: Entry 2 of 3

File: PGPB

Jun 26, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030118591 A1

TITLE: Passive hyperimmune antibody therapy in the treatment of anthrax

Abstract Paragraph:

A method of treatment of severe anthrax infection particularly inhalation pneumonia or gastrointestinal anthrax antigen by the passive transfer to infected patients of plasma or plasma fractionated derivatives, such as gammaglobulins or antibodies, monoclonal or polyclonal, with high titer neutralizing antibodies against Bacillus anthracis or its toxins. The plasma or fractionated plasma derivatives are derived

from previously vaccinated individuals with anthrax vaccine, or any antigen or toxin toxin antigen of Bacillus anthracis, including protective antigen (PA), lethal factor (LF) and/or oedema factor (OF).

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0001] The present invention relates generally to the treatment of severe anthrax with the passive transfer to infected patients of human plasma or plasma fractionated derivatives such as gammaglobulins or antibodies, with neutralizing antibodies against Bacillus anthracis or its toxins. Polyclonal antibodies are derived from plasma collected from individuals vaccinated with anthrax vaccine or antigens from the anthrax bacillus or any of the components or antigens of the toxins produced by the anthrax bacillus.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0008] In animal studies in guinea pigs infected with lethal doses of virulent anthrax spores, the passive transfer of hyperimmune serum from animals vaccinated with anthrax protective antigen vaccine conferred protection from a fatal outcome. The titer of neutralizing antibody to protective antigen in the passively transferred sera correlated with the degree of protection from death (Reuveny, S, et al., Infect. Immune 69(5):2888-93, 2001).

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0012] Briefly, and in general terms, the present invention provides a method of treatment of severe anthrax infection by the passive transfer to infected patients of plasma or plasma fractionated derivatives, such as gammaglobulins or antibodies, monoclonal or polyclonal, with neutralizing antibodies against Bacillus anthracis or its toxins.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0013] The principal objective of this invention is the protection from a fatal outcome in patients with life-threatening anthrax infection by passively transferring to infected patients high titer neutralizing antibodies to anthrax toxin. The plasma or fractionated plasma derivatives, such as gammaglobulins, are derived from individuals previously vaccinated with anthrax vaccine or any of the Bacillus antigens or toxin antigens including protective antigen (PA), lethal factor (LF) or oedema factor (OF).

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0016] The present invention is directed to a method of treatment for severe anthrax infection by the passive transfer to infected patients of plasma or plasma fractionated derivatives, such as gammaglobulins or antibodies, monoclonal or polyclonal, possessing a high titer of neutralizing antibodies to Bacillus anthracis or any of its toxins.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw D
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------	------	--------

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20040009182 A1

L10: Entry 3 of 3

File: DWPI

Jan 15, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-090436

DERWENT-WEEK: 200409

COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Transferring passive anthrax immunity to an animal by providing plasma from donors and administering a predetermined quantity of the plasma product to the animal

INVENTOR: MYERS, R C; WAYTES, A T

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002US-369123P (April 1, 2002), 2003US-0402624 (March 28, 2003)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20040009182 A1	January 15, 2004		004	A61K039/40

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 6/00; A61 K 7/00; A61 K 39/00; A61 K 39/38; A61 K 39/40

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KIMC	Draw D
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------	------	--------

Clear

Generate Collection

Print

Fwd Refs

Bkwd Refs

Generate OACS

Terms

Documents

passive\$ near3 transfer\$ near3 anthrax

3

Display Format:

-

Change Format

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/Jun W2

(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.

***File 155: Medline has been reloaded. Accession numbers have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 154 for details.**

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2004/Jun W3

(c) 2004 BIOSIS

File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Jun W3

(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info

File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/May

(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 48:SPORTDiscus 1962-2004/Jun

(c) 2004 Sport Information Resource Centre

File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Jun W4

(c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.

File 71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2004/Jun W3

(c) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V.

File 73:EMBASE 1974-2004/Jun W3

(c) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V.

File 91:MANTIS(TM) 1880-2004/Jul

2001 (c) Action Potential

File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/May W5

(c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)

File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Jun

(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.

File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports 1995-2004/Jun W2

(c) 2004 NewsRx

***File 135: New newsletters are now added. See Help News135 for the complete list of newsletters.**

File 144:Pascal 1973-2004/Jun W3

(c) 2004 INIST/CNRS

File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2004/Jun W2

(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 156:ToxFile 1965-2004/May W5

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation

***File 156: ToxFile now reloaded with 2004 MeSH.**

Enter Help News156 for more information.

File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2002/Oct

(c) format only 2002 Dialog Corporation

***File 159: Cancerlit ceases updating with immediate effect.**

Please see HELP NEWS.

File 162:Global Health 1983-2004/May

(c) 2004 CAB International

File 164:Allied & Complementary Medicine 1984-2004/May

(c) 2004 BLHCIS

File 172:EMBASE Alert 2004/Jun W3

(c) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V.

File 266:FEDRIP 2004/Apr

Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res

File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/Jun W3

(c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.

File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3

(c) 1999 AAAS

***File 370: This file is closed (no updates). Use File 47 for more current information.**

File 399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2004/UD=14101

(c) 2004 American Chemical Society

***File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement.**

Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, etc. See HELP ALERT.

File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec

(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2004/Jun W4

(c) 2004 Mass. Med. Soc.

File 467:ExtraMED(tm) 2000/Dec

(c) 2001 Informania Ltd.

***File 467: For information about updating status please see Help News467.**

Set	Items	Description
---	-----	-----

?s anthrax?/ti and (immunother? or (passive? (5n) (hyperimmun? or transfer? or immunoth
er?))

>>>Unmatched parentheses

?s anthrax?/ti and (immunother? or (passive? (5n) (hyperimmun? or transfer? or immunoth
er?)))

	8462	ANTHRAX?/TI
	286560	IMMUNOTHER?
	381797	PASSIVE?
	21695	HYPERIMMUN?
	3034276	TRANSFER?
	286560	IMMUNOTHER?
	20191	PASSIVE?(5N)((HYPERIMMUN? OR TRANSFER?) OR IMMUNOTHER?)
S1	76	ANTHRAX?/TI AND (IMMUNOTHER? OR (PASSIVE? (5N) (HYPERIMMUN? OR TRANSFER? OR IMMUNOTHER?)))

?s s1/2001:2004

>>>One or more prefixes are unsupported

>>> or undefined in one or more files.

>>>Year ranges not supported in one or more files

	71	S1
	17034811	PY=2001 : PY=2004
S2	50	S1/2001:2004

?s s1 not s2

	76	S1
	50	S2
S3	26	S1 NOT S2

?rd

11622384 PMID: 11796581

Efficiency of protection of guinea pigs against infection with Bacillus anthracis spores by passive immunization.

Kobiler David; Gozes Yehoshua; Rosenberg Hagai; Marcus Dino; Reuveny Shaul; Altboum Zeev

Department of Infectious Diseases, Israel Institute for Biological Research, Ness-Ziona 74100, Israel.

Infection and immunity (United States) Feb 2002, 70 (2) p544-60,
ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The efficacy of passive immunization as a postexposure prophylactic measure for treatment of guinea pigs intranasally infected with Bacillus anthracis spores was evaluated. Antisera directed either against the lethal toxin components (PA or LF) or against a toxinogenic strain (Sterne) were used for this evaluation. All antisera exhibited high enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay titers against the corresponding antigens, high titers of neutralization of cytotoxicity activity in an in vitro mouse macrophages cell line (J774A.1), as well as in vivo neutralization of toxicity when administered either directly to Fisher rats prior to challenge with the lethal toxin or after incubation with the lethal toxin. In these tests, anti-LF antiserum exhibited the highest neutralization efficiency, followed by anti-Sterne and anti-PA. The time dependence and **antibody** dose necessary for conferring postexposure protection by the various **antibodies** of guinea pigs infected with 25 50% lethal doses of Vollum spores was examined. Rabbit anti-PA serum was found to be the most effective. Intraperitoneal injections of anti-PA serum given 24 h postinfection protected 90% of the infected animals, whereas anti-Sterne and anti-LF were less effective. These results further emphasizes the importance of anti-PA **antibodies** in conferring protection against B. anthracis infection and demonstrated the ability of such **antibodies** to be effectively applied as an efficient postexposure treatment against anthrax disease.

Tags: Female; Male

Descriptors: Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; *Anthrax Vaccines --therapeutic use--TU; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial--therapeutic use--TU; *Antigens, Bacterial--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; *Immunization, Passive; Animals; **Anthrax Vaccines** --immunology--IM; Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Cell Line; Guinea Pigs; Immunization, Passive--methods--MT; Macrophages--cytology--CY; Mice; Rabbits; Rats; Rats, Inbred F344; Spores, Bacterial

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 20020117

Record Date Completed: 20020221

11624809 PMID: 11799216

Anthrax vaccine begins a new round of tests.

Marshall Eliot

Science (United States) Jan 18 2002, 295 (5554) p427-9, ISSN
1095-9203 Journal Code: 0404511

Document type: News

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: *Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; *Anthrax Vaccines;
Animals; Anthrax Vaccines--administration and dosage--AD; Anthrax Vaccines
--adverse effects--AE; **Anthrax Vaccines** --immunology--IM; **Antibodies** ,
Bacterial--blood--BL; Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Centers for
Disease Control and Prevention (U.S.); Clinical Trials; Immunization
Schedule; Macaca; Military Personnel; United States

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial)

Record Date Created: 20020118

Record Date Completed: 20020208

12008043 PMID: 12224523

Anthrax vaccines.

Friedlander A M; Welkos S L; Ivins B E

U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, 1425 Porter Street, Frederick, MD 21702, USA. friedlander@amedd.army.mil

Current topics in microbiology and immunology (Germany) 2002, 271 p33-60, ISSN 0070-217X Journal Code: 0110513

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The only impetus for the development of new anthrax vaccines is to protect humans against the intentional use of *Bacillus anthracis* as a bioterrorist or warfare agent. Live attenuated vaccines against anthrax in domesticated animals were among the very first vaccines developed. This was followed by the development of nonliving component vaccines leading to the eventual licensure of protein-based vaccines for human use in the 1970s. This chapter will review the recent advances in developing protein, live attenuated, and genetic vaccines against anthrax. (101 Refs.)

Tags: Human

Descriptors: *Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; *Anthrax Vaccines; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Adjuvants, Immunologic; Animals; Anthrax Vaccines--genetics--GE; **Anthrax Vaccines** --immunology--IM; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--biosynthesis--BI; Bacterial Toxins--genetics--GE; Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; Mutation; Vaccination; Vaccines, Attenuated; Vaccines, DNA--immunology--IM; Vaccines, Subunit--immunology--IM; Vaccines, Synthetic--immunology--IM

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Adjuvants, Immunologic); 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Vaccines, Attenuated); 0 (Vaccines, DNA); 0 (Vaccines, Subunit); 0 (Vaccines, Synthetic); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 20020912

Record Date Completed: 20021210

12502146 PMID: 12960361

A dually active anthrax vaccine that confers protection against both bacilli and toxins.

Rhie Gi-Eun; Roehrl Michael H; Mourez Michael; Collier R John; Mekalanos John J; Wang Julia Y

Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (United States) Sep 16 2003, 100 (19) p10925-30, ISSN 0027-8424 Journal Code: 7505876

Contract/Grant No.: R21 AI053369; AI; NIAID

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Systemic anthrax is caused by unimpeded bacillar replication and toxin secretion. We developed a dually active anthrax vaccine (DAAV) that confers simultaneous protection against both bacilli and toxins. DAAV was constructed by conjugating capsular poly-gamma-d-glutamic acid (PGA) to protective antigen (PA), converting the weakly immunogenic PGA to a potent immunogen, and synergistically enhancing the humoral response to PA. PGA-specific **antibodies** bound to encapsulated bacilli and promoted the killing of bacilli by complement. PA-specific **antibodies** neutralized toxin activity and protected immunized mice against lethal challenge with anthrax toxin. Thus, DAAV combines both antibacterial and antitoxic components in a single vaccine against anthrax. DAAV introduces a vaccine design that may be widely applicable against infectious diseases and provides additional tools in medicine and biodefense.

Tags: Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: **Anthrax Vaccines** --immunology--IM; ***Bacillus anthracis** --immunology--IM; ***Bacterial Toxins**--immunology--IM; **Animals**; **Antibodies** , **Bacterial**--immunology--IM; **Complement**--immunology--IM; **Mice**; **Mice, Inbred BALB C**; **Microscopy, Immunoelectron**

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin); 9007-36-7 (Complement)

Record Date Created: 20030917

Record Date Completed: 20031029

Date of Electronic Publication: 20030905

02448176 PMID: 5654615

Polypeptides with known repeating sequences of amino acids. Comparison of several methods used for the synthesis of poly-gamma-D- and L-glutamylglycine and investigation of its serological reaction with antianthrax immune serum.

Kovacs J; Schmit G N; Ghatak U R

Biopolymers (UNITED STATES) Jun 1968, 6 (6) p817-36, ISSN 0006-3525
Journal Code: 0372525

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Descriptors: *Peptides--chemical synthesis--CS; Amino Acid Sequence;
Animals; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; **Antibodies** ; Chemistry; Methods;
Rabbits; Stereoisomerism

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Peptides)

Record Date Created: 19680801

Record Date Completed: 19680801

02644279 PMID: 4888438

[Indirect hemagglutination inhibition test as a method of titrating immune sera. 1. Method of setting up the reaction for titrating hyperimmune anthrax sera as an example]

Reaktsiia tormozheniia nepriamoi gemaggliutinatsii kak metod titrovaniia immunnykh syvorotok. 1. Metodika postanovki reaktsii na primere titrovaniia giperimmunnykh sibireiazvennykh syvorotok.

Konikova R E; Noskov F S; Siagaev A O

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Oct 1966, 43 (10) p45-8, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; *Hemagglutination Inhibition

Tests; *Immune Sera--analysis--AN; Animals; Fluorescent **Antibody**

Technique; Horses; Rabbits

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Immune Sera)

Record Date Created: 19690529

Record Date Completed: 19690529

3425476 PMID: 5071614

[Method of evaluating anti-anthrax immunity according to the preventive properties of the sera]

Metod otsenki protivosibireiazvennogo immuniteta po preventivnym svoistvam syvorotki.

Burgasov P N; Rozhkov G I

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Jun 1972,
49 (6) p124-34, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; * **Antibodies** --analysis
--AN; *Bacterial Vaccines; *Vaccination; Animals; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM
; Methods; Mice; Rabbits

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines)

Record Date Created: 19721116

Record Date Completed: 19721116

08683381 PMID: 2145719

[Postinfection and postvaccinal antianthrax immunity in human subjects]

Postinfektsionnyi i postvaktsinal'nyi protivosibireiazvennyi immunitet u liudei.

Abalakin V A; Dzhabirov Sh S; Kalita V A; Kuttugulov V K; Amireev S A; Knop A G; Cherkasskii B L

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Jun 1990,

(6) p71-6, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Antibodies to *Bacillus anthracis* protective antigen (PA) and to the lethal factor (LF) of *B. anthracis* exotoxin in the blood sera of anthrax patients and of subjects with a history of the disease, as well as of persons immunized with STI live vaccine, were studied by the heterogeneous enzyme immunoassay. In 1-6 years after convalescence the levels of anti-PA and anti-LF **antibodies** (at 75% and 96% detection rates respectively) were higher than on weeks 1-4 from the onset of the disease. In persons having had anthrax **antibodies** belonged mainly to **IgG**, and the anti-LF **antibody** level was higher than the anti-PA **antibody** level. In persons immunized with STI vaccine the detection rate of **antibodies** somewhat increased in 2-7 months after immunization, reaching, on the average, 72%, the **antibody** levels after primary immunization and regular annual booster immunization being similar. In 1-2 years after primary (booster) immunization the isolation rate of **antibodies** decreases to 21%. Specific features of postinfectious and postvaccinal immunity to anthrax and problems of retrospective diagnosis of this disease are discussed.

Tags: Comparative Study; Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; **Bacillus anthracis*--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Vaccines--immunology--IM; Adult; Agricultural Workers' Diseases--diagnosis--DI; Agricultural Workers' Diseases--immunology--IM; Agricultural Workers' Diseases--prevention and control--PC; Anthrax --diagnosis--DI; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; **Antibodies**, Bacterial--blood--BL; Immunization; Immunization, Secondary; Kazakhstan; Middle Aged; Recurrence; Retrospective Studies; Time Factors

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines)

Record Date Created: 19901106

Record Date Completed: 19901106

08941041 PMID: 2129149

[The assessment of antitoxic anti-anthrax immunity]

Otsenka antitoksicheskogo protivosibireiazvennogo immuniteta.

Abalakin V A; Buravtseva N P; Neliapin N M

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Dec 1990,

(12) p78-82, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

In experiments on guinea pigs immunized with avirulent noncapsular strains STI, Sterne (34F2) and the avirulent mutant of *Bacillus anthracis* strain 228/8 the relationship between the titers of serum **antibodies** to the preparations of purified protective antigens (PA) and purified lethal factor (LF) of *B. anthracis* toxin and the level of the antitoxic activity (ATA) of blood sera, as well as acquired resistance, was analyzed. The ATA of sera was evaluated in the primary culture of peritoneal macrophages affected by the mixture of PA and LF. The level of relationship (r) between individual ATA values and the titers of **antibodies** to PA and LF was shown to vary over a wide range, depending on the group of the animals and did not exceed, on the average, 0.19-0.37. At the same time the mean values of these characteristics, followed in their dynamics depending on the immunogenic properties of vaccine strains or the time elapsed after vaccination, were highly correlated ($r = 0.76-0.87$). The possibility of using these characteristics for the evaluation of acquired resistance are discussed.

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --immunology--IM; **Bacillus anthracis*--immunology--IM; Animals; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--blood--BL; **Antibody** Formation--immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis*--pathogenicity--PY; Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; Guinea Pigs ; Immunization; Mice; Mice, Inbred CBA; Mutation; Time Factors; Virulence
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 19910726

Record Date Completed: 19910726

11644110 PMID: 11821846

Antibodies for defense against biological attack.

Casadevall Arturo

Division of Infectious Diseases, Albert Einstein College of Medicine,
1300 Morris Park Ave., Bronx, New York 10461, USA. casadeva@aeacom.yu.edu

Nature biotechnology (United States) Feb 2002, 20 (2) p114, ISSN
1087-0156 Journal Code: 9604648

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: *Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; *Bioterrorism
--prevention and control--PC; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; Anthrax Vaccines
--immunology--IM; **Antibodies** , Monoclonal--metabolism--ME; Immunization,
Passive; **Immunoglobulin G**--metabolism--ME

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0
(Immunoglobulin G)

Record Date Created: 20020131

Record Date Completed: 20020506

11851515 PMID: 12042864

Protection against anthrax toxin by recombinant antibody fragments correlates with antigen affinity.

Maynard Jennifer A; Maassen Catharina B M; Leppla Stephen H; Brasky Kathleen; Patterson Jean L; Iverson Brent L; Georgiou George

Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, USA.

Nature biotechnology (United States) Jun 2002, 20 (6) p597-601,

ISSN 1087-0156 Journal Code: 9604648

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The tripartite toxin produced by *Bacillus anthracis* is the key determinant in the etiology of anthrax. We have engineered a panel of toxin-neutralizing **antibodies**, including single-chain variable fragments (scFvs) and scFvs fused to a human constant kappa domain (scAbs), that bind to the protective antigen subunit of the toxin with equilibrium dissociation constants ($K(d)$) between 63 nM and 0.25 nM. The entire **antibody** panel showed high serum, thermal, and denaturant stability. In vitro, post-challenge protection of macrophages from the action of the holotoxin correlated with the $K(d)$ of the scFv variants. Strong correlations among **antibody** construct affinity, serum half-life, and protection were also observed in a rat model of toxin challenge. High-affinity toxin-neutralizing **antibodies** may be of therapeutic value for alleviating the symptoms of anthrax toxin in infected individuals and for medium-term prophylaxis to infection.

Tags: Comparative Study; Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.

Descriptors: **Antibodies**, Bacterial--biosynthesis--BI; * **Antibodies**, Bacterial--genetics--GE; * **Antibodies**, Monoclonal --administration and dosage--AD; * **Antibodies**, Monoclonal--genetics--GE; * **Antibody** Affinity --immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; *Recombinant Proteins --biosynthesis--BI; Amino Acid Sequence; Animals; Anthrax--drug therapy--DT; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; **Antibodies**, Bacterial--immunology--IM; Antigens, Bacterial--drug effects--DE; Antigens, Bacterial--genetics--GE; Antigens, Bacterial--immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis*--drug effects--DE; *Bacillus anthracis*--immunology--IM; Binding, Competitive--genetics--GE; Binding, Competitive--immunology--IM; Gene Expression Regulation; **Immunoglobulin** Fragments--genetics--GE; **Immunoglobulin** Fragments --immunology--IM; **Immunoglobulin** Fragments--therapeutic use--TU; **Immunoglobulins**, kappa-Chain--genetics--GE; **Immunoglobulins**, kappa-Chain--immunology--IM; Mice; Molecular Sequence Data; Protein Binding --genetics--GE; Protein Binding--immunology--IM; Protein Engineering; Rats; Rats, Inbred F344; Recombinant Proteins--administration and dosage--AD; Recombinant Proteins--genetics--GE

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Immunoglobulin Fragments); 0 (Immunoglobulins, kappa-Chain); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (anthrax toxin); 0 (immunoglobulin Fv)

Record Date Created: 20020603

Record Date Completed: 20030103

13082712 PMID: 8718584

Protective immunity induced by Bacillus anthracis toxin mutant strains.

Pezard C; Sirard J C; Mock M

Laboratoire de Genetique Moleculaire des Toxines Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.

Advances in experimental medicine and biology (UNITED STATES) 1996, 397 p69-72, ISSN 0065-2598 Journal Code: 0121103

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

(13 Refs.)

Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; *Anthrax--prevention and control --PC; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology --IM; *Bacterial Vaccines; Animals; Anthrax--veterinary--VE; **Antibodies**, Bacterial--biosynthesis--BI; **Antibody** Formation; Bacillus anthracis --genetics--GE; Mice

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines)

Record Date Created: 19970123

Record Date Completed: 19970123

13091748 PMID: 8717399

Development of novel vaccines against anthrax in man.

Stepanov A V; Marinin L I; Pomerantsev A P; Staritsin N A

State Research Institute of Applied Microbiology, Obolensk, Russia.

Journal of biotechnology (NETHERLANDS) Jan 26 1996, 44 (1-3) p155-60

, ISSN 0168-1656 Journal Code: 8411927

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: BIOTECHNOLOGY

It has been shown that antianthrax immunity induced by the novel vaccine proposed has not only antitoxic, but also antispore character. The whole complex of antigens, namely surface spore antigens, surface antigens of cell wall and toxin components is required for the induction of strong and stable immunity against anthrax. The STI-1 vaccine strain with introduced resistance to several antibiotics seems to be promising for prophylaxis and treatment of anthrax in case of emergency, especially if antibiotic pretreatment could be expected. The technology for submerged cultivation of *Bacillus anthracis* vaccine strain and for the development of an anthrax vaccine to be used in human medicine is proposed on the basis of the conception of the immunogenesis. (15 Refs.)

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; *Bacterial Vaccines; Animals; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; Anthrax--veterinary--VE; Anti-Bacterial Agents--therapeutic use--TU; Anti-Bacterial Agents --toxicity--TO; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--biosynthesis--BI; **Antibody** Formation; *Bacillus anthracis*--drug effects--DE; *Bacillus anthracis* --immunology--IM; Cattle; Cattle Diseases; Doxycycline--therapeutic use--TU ; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Gamma-Globulins--administration and dosage --AD; Gamma-Globulins--immunology--IM; Hamsters; Immunization; Pilot Projects; Rabbits

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Bacterial Agents); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial) ; 0 (Bacterial Vaccines); 0 (Gamma-Globulins); 564-25-0 (Doxycycline)

Record Date Created: 19961016

Record Date Completed: 19961016

13567319 PMID: 9289272

[Molecular mechanisms underlying bacillus anthracis infection at early stages and search for novel vaccines]

Molekuliarnye mekhanizmy nachal'nykh etapov sibiriazvennoi infektsii i poisk novykh vaktsin.

Stepanov A V; Marinin L I; Staritsyn N A; Noskov A N; Borovkova L V; Kravchenko T B

State Scientific Center of Applied Microbiology, Obolensk.

Vestnik Rossiiskoi akademii meditsinskikh nauk / Rossiiskaia akademiia meditsinskikh nauk (RUSSIA) 1997, (6) p16-20, ISSN 0869-6047

Journal Code: 9215641

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The developmental mechanisms of anthrax immunity were studied. Immunization was found to generally generate specific **antibodies** and lysozyme. Collectively, all the factors are responsible for suppressing the development of spores in the body. This proves the fact that the immunity is directed not only towards the exotoxin of B. anthracis, but it affects mainly the formation of vegetative cells. On entering the immunized body, vegetative cells may cause B. anthracis infection because antitoxic **antibodies** have no effect on encapsulated cells. The findings indicate that any anti-anthrax vaccine strain must show a complete immunological response in the body, as well as constitute immunity to all pathogenetic factors of B anthracis.

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Vaccines--therapeutic use--TU; *Vaccination--methods--MT; Animals; Anthrax--microbiology--MI; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--immunology--IM; Bacillus anthracis--isolation and purification--IP; Bacillus anthracis--pathogenicity--PY; Bacterial Toxins --immunology--IM; Bacterial Vaccines--immunology--IM; Chinchilla; Disease Models, Animal; Hamsters; Mice; Rabbits; Vaccination--trends--TD; Virulence --drug effects--DE

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 19970908

16302063 PMID: 15051894

mAbs to Bacillus anthracis capsular antigen for immunoprotection in anthrax and detection of antigenemia.

Kozel Thomas R; Murphy William J; Brandt Suzanne; Blazar Bruce R; Lovchik Julie A; Thorkildson Peter; Percival Ann; Lyons C Rick

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Nevada School of Medicine, Reno, NV 89557, USA. trkozel@med.unr.edu

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (United States) Apr 6 2004, 101 (14) p5042-7, ISSN 0027-8424
Journal Code: 7505876

Contract/Grant No.: AI-14209; AI; NIAID; CA-72669; CA; NCI; CA-99572; CA; NCI

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Bacillus anthracis is surrounded by an antiphagocytic polypeptide capsule composed of poly gamma-D-glutamic acid (gammaDPGA). gammaDPGA has been identified recently as a potential target for vaccine development. Studies of the role of gammaDPGA in disease have been hampered by the poor Ab response to this antigen and the lack of immunochemical reagents. As a consequence, neither the extent of gammaDPGA production during anthrax nor the protective activity of gammaDPGA Abs in inhalation anthrax are known. Here we report production of IgG Abs to gammaDPGA in mice following an immunization regimen using gammaDPGA in combination with agonist mAbs to CD40. mAbs were produced that are specific for gammaDPGA. Passive immunization with gammaDPGA mAbs protected >90% of mice in a pulmonary model of anthrax that was lethal in control mice ($P < 0.0001$). Use of gammaDPGA mAb in an antigen detection immunoassay found that the appearance of gammaDPGA in serum coincided with the emergence of bacteremia. These studies identify CD40 stimulation as a means for production of Ab and generation of mAbs against a weakly immunogenic antigen and demonstrate that the capsule is an effective target for immunoprotection and for antigen detection in the diagnosis of anthrax.

Tags: Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: Anthrax--diagnosis--DI; * **Antibodies** , Monoclonal --immunology--IM; *Antigens, Bacterial--blood--BL; *Bacillus anthracis --immunology--IM; Animals; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; Antigens, Bacterial--immunology--IM; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Mice

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial)

Record Date Created: 20040407

Record Date Completed: 20040610

Date of Electronic Publication: 20040329

00807019 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 89A0018627 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Test of anthrax immune serum power with an inbred mouse line and related experiments.

KUBOMICHI MORIO (1); SHIBAYA MASAHARU (2); WATANABE TADAO (2)
(1) National Inst. of Animal Health; (2) Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture
Chikusan no Kenkyu(Animal Husbandry), 1988, VOL.42,NO.11, PAGE.1330-1332,
FIG.1, TBL.5, REF.10

JOURNAL NUMBER: G0644AAW ISSN NO: 0009-3874 CODEN: CKNKA

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 619:615.1/.4:636

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: Experiments using a C3H/He mouse line resistant to Bacillus anthracis were conducted to determine whether passive immunization is possible with anthrax immune serum and it was found to be so. Further, a protection test with this passive immunization indicated that a test for the power of anthrax immune serum products could possibly be conducted on the mouse line mentioned above. Full development of the protective capacity against the 34F2 strain of B. anthracis in the mice required 120 hours, and certain immunosuppressants were found to stimulate sensitivity to the bacillus.

DESCRIPTORS: mouse(animal); Bacillus anthracis; antiserum; antibody-dependent immunity; prevention; infection; immunosuppressant; carrageenan; bacterial infection(disease); animal disease; immunity; amine; nitrogen heterocyclic compound; oxygen heterocyclic compound; organochlorine compound; phosphoric acid derivative; amide acid; inorganic acid ester; phosphorus heterocyclic compound; antineoplastic alkylating agent; steroid; steroid hormone; glucocorticoid; enone; alicyclic alcohol; alicyclic ketone

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: Myomorpha; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; animal; Bacillus; Bacillaceae; endospore-forming rods and cocci; bacterium; microorganism; antibody; immunotherapeutic drug; drug; immunological reaction; reaction; preclusion(protection); anhydro sugar; carbohydrate; galactoside; glycoside; plant mucilage; polysaccharide; pyranoside; infectious disease; disease; heterocyclic compound; organohalogen compound; phosphorus oxyacid derivative; phosphorus compound; nitrogen group element compound; amide; nitrogen compound; ester; antitumor drug; hormone; ACH; adrenal hormone; olefin compound; unsaturated ketone; ketone; carbonyl compound; alcohol; hydroxy compound; alicyclic compound

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): FE01050B

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/Jun W2

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.

*File 155: Medline has been reloaded. Accession numbers have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 154 for details.

Set	Items	Description
-----	-------	-------------

Cost is in DialUnits

?s (passiv? (3n) transfer?) or (immune (2n) therap?) or immunotherap? or passiveimmun?
or immunotrans? or immunetrans? or ivig? or iggiv? or ivigg?

	63241	PASSIV?
	270797	TRANSFER?
	2854	PASSIV?(3N)TRANSFER?
	249110	IMMUNE
	2367690	THERAP?
	3637	IMMUNE(2N)THERAP?
	33784	IMMUNOTHERAP?
	0	PASSIVEIMMUN?
	122	IMMUNOTRANS?
	0	IMMUNETRANS?
	1838	IVIG?
	0	IGGIV?
	75	IVIGG?
S17	41372	(PASSIV? (3N) TRANSFER?) OR (IMMUNE (2N) THERAP?) OR IMMUNOTHERAP? OR PASSIVEIMMUN? OR IMMUNOTRANS? OR IMMUNETRANS? OR IVIG? OR IGGIV? OR IVIGG?

?ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	2557	E3-E36
S2	112	'ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH'
S3	140	'ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S4	37	'ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S5	2558	ANTHRAX?
S6	1366	'GAMMAGLOBUIN' OR 'GAMMAGLOBUL' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIINIHOITO' - OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIM' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIN'
S7	79209	'IGG'
S8	118366	R1-R2
S9	1835	'IVIG' OR 'IVIGG' OR 'IVIGS'
S10	1	'IVIGMEDIATED'
S11	154	'IGIV' OR 'IGIVHD' OR 'IGIVS'
S12	749768	(S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11) OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR ANT- IBOD?
S13	3	S12 AND S2
S14	55	S3 AND S12
S15	24	S4 AND S12
S16	15	S15 NOT S13 NOT S14
S17	41372	(PASSIV? (3N) TRANSFER?) OR (IMMUNE (2N) THERAP?) OR IMMUN- OTHERAP? OR PASSIVEIMMUN? OR IMMUNOTRANS? OR IMMUNETRANS? OR - IVIG? OR IGGIV? OR IVIGG?
?s s17 and (s1 or s2 or s3 or s4 or s5)		
	41372	S17
	2557	S1
	112	S2
	140	S3
	37	S4
	2558	S5
S18	17	S17 AND (S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5)
?s s18/2000:2004		
	17	S18
	2324614	PY=2000 : PY=2004
S19	7	S18/2000:2004
?s s18 not s19		
	17	S18
	7	S19
S20	10	S18 NOT S19
?t s20/9/all		

14480384 PMID: 10475977

Human immune responses to the UK human anthrax vaccine.

Baillie L W; Fowler K; Turnbull P C

DERA Chemical and Biological Defence Sector, Porton Down, Salisbury, Wilts, UK.

Journal of applied microbiology (ENGLAND) Aug 1999, 87 (2) p306-8, ISSN 1364-5072 Journal Code: 9706280

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The **IgG** anti-protective antigen subclass **antibody** response of individuals who had been infected with anthrax was compared with that of healthy individuals immunized with the UK licensed anthrax vaccine. The predominant subclass in both groups was IgG1. In addition, IgG3 was seen in convalescent serum while vaccinees produced IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4 subclass. The significance of these results is discussed. Further work is required to determine the role of **antibodies** in mediating protective immunity in man.

Tags: Comparative Study; Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; *Immunity; *Vaccines ; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; Antigens, Bacterial; Great Britain; **Immunoglobulin G**--immunology--IM; Vaccination

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Immunoglobulin G); 0 (Vaccines)

Record Date Created: 19991104

Record Date Completed: 19991104

07085661 PMID: 3083296

Treatment of anthrax in man: history and current concepts.

Knudson G B

Military medicine (UNITED STATES) Feb 1986, 151 (2) p71-7, ISSN
0026-4075 Journal Code: 2984771R

Document type: Journal Article; Review

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

(75 Refs.)

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --drug therapy--DT; *Anti-Bacterial Agents
--therapeutic use--TU; **Anthrax** --prevention and control--PC; **Anthrax** --
therapy --TH; **Immune** Sera--immunology--IM; **Immunotherapy** ; Intestinal
Diseases--drug therapy--DT; Meningitis--drug therapy--DT; Skin Diseases
--drug therapy--DT; Skin Diseases--microbiology--MI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Bacterial Agents); 0 (Immune Sera)

Record Date Created: 19860428

Record Date Completed: 19860428

03403389 PMID: 5050679

Serotherapy of anthrax]
Sieroterapia del carbonchio.

Fabiani F

Giornale di malattie infettive e parassitarie (ITALY) Mar 1972, 24
(3) p154-8, ISSN 0017-0321 Journal Code: 0421044

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ITALIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --therapy--TH; *Immunization, Passive;

Immunotherapy ; Methods

Record Date Created: 19721002

Record Date Completed: 19721002

02316909 PMID: 6046920

Anthrax **vaccine for man.**

Drug and therapeutics bulletin (ENGLAND) Jul 21 1967, 5 (15) p60,
ISSN 0012-6543 Journal Code: 0112037

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Immunotherapy**

Record Date Created: 19671119

Record Date Completed: 19671119

?logoff hold

00807019 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 89A0018627 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Test of anthrax immune serum power with an inbred mouse line and related experiments.

KUBOMICHI MORIO (1); SHIBAYA MASAHARU (2); WATANABE TADAO (2)

(1) National Inst. of Animal Health; (2) Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture
Chikusan no Kenkyu(Animal Husbandry), 1988, VOL.42,NO.11, PAGE.1330-1332,
FIG.1, TBL.5, REF.10

JOURNAL NUMBER: G0644AAW ISSN NO: 0009-3874 CODEN: CKNKA

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 619:615.1/.4:636

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: Experiments using a C3H/He mouse line resistant to Bacillus anthracis were conducted to determine whether passive immunization is possible with anthrax immune serum and it was found to be so. Further, a protection test with this passive immunization indicated that a test for the power of anthrax immune serum products could possibly be conducted on the mouse line mentioned above. Full development of the protective capacity against the 34F2 strain of B. anthracis in the mice required 120 hours, and certain immunosuppressants were found to stimulate sensitivity to the bacillus.

DESCRIPTORS: mouse(animal); Bacillus anthracis; antiserum; antibody-dependent immunity; prevention; infection; immunosuppressant; carrageenan; bacterial infection(disease); animal disease; immunity; amine; nitrogen heterocyclic compound; oxygen heterocyclic compound; organochlorine compound; phosphoric acid derivative; amide acid; inorganic acid ester; phosphorus heterocyclic compound; antineoplastic alkylating agent; steroid; steroid hormone; glucocorticoid; enone; alicyclic alcohol; alicyclic ketone

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: Myomorpha; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; animal; Bacillus; Bacillaceae; endospore-forming rods and cocci; bacterium; microorganism; antibody; immunotherapeutic drug; drug; immunological reaction; reaction; preclusion(protection); anhydro sugar; carbohydrate; galactoside; glycoside; plant mucilage; polysaccharide; pyranoside; infectious disease; disease; heterocyclic compound; organohalogen compound; phosphorus oxyacid derivative; phosphorus compound; nitrogen group element compound; amide; nitrogen compound; ester; antitumor drug; hormone; ACH; adrenal hormone; olefin compound; unsaturated ketone; ketone; carbonyl compound; alcohol; hydroxy compound; alicyclic compound

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): FE01050B

10970891 PASCAL No.: 93-0480357

Postexposure prophylaxis against experimental inhalation anthrax

FRIEDLANDER A M; WELKOS S L; PITT M L M; EZZELL J W; WORSHAM P L; ROSE K J; IVINS B E; LOWE J R; HOWE G B; MIKESELL P; LAWRENCE W B

US army medical res. inst. infectious diseases, Frederick MD 21702-5011, USA

Journal: The Journal of infectious diseases, 1993, 167 (5) 1239-1243

ISSN: 0022-1899 CODEN: JIDIAQ Availability: INIST-2052;

354000033655750430

No. of Refs.: 15 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: USA

Language: English

Inhalation anthrax is a rare disease that is almost invariably fatal. This study determined whether a prolonged course of postexposure antibiotics with or without vaccination would protect monkeys exposed to a lethal aerosol dose of *Bacillus anthracis* when the antibiotic was discontinued. Beginning 1 day after exposure, groups of 10 animals were given penicillin, ciprofloxacin, doxycycline, doxycycline plus vaccination, vaccination alone, or saline. Antibiotics were administered for 30 days and then discontinued. Vaccine was given on days 1 and 15. Two animals died of causes other than anthrax and were not included in the statistical analysis

English Descriptors: Anthrax; *Bacillus anthracis*; Experimental disease; Therapeutic protocol; Antibacterial agent; Penicillin derivatives; Combined treatment; **Immunotherapy** ; Prognosis; Treatment; Prevention; Antibiotic; Chemotherapy

Broad Descriptors: Bacteriosis; Infection; Bacillaceae; Bacillales; Bacteria; Inhalation; Monkey; Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Animal; Vaccination; Bacteriose; Infection; Bacillaceae; Bacillales; Bacterie; Inhalation; Singe; Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Animal; Vaccination; Bacteriosis; Infeccion; Bacillaceae; Bacillales; Bacteria; Inhalacion; Mono; Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Animal; Vacunacion

French Descriptors: Ciprofloxacine; Doxycycline; Charbon bacteridien; *Bacillus anthracis*; Pathologie experimentale; Protocole therapeutique; Antibacterien; Penicilline derive; Traitement associe; **Immunotherapie** ; Pronostic; Traitement; Prevention; Antibiotique; Chimiotherapie

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0271] 10. Welkos, S., Little, S., Friedlander, A., Fritz, D. & Fellows, P. The role of antibodies to Bacillus anthracis and anthrax toxin components in inhibiting the early stages of infection by anthrax spores. Microbiology 147, 1677-85. (2001)

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0272] 11. Fowler, K., McBride, B. W., Turnbull, P. C. & Baillie, L. W. Immune correlates of protection against anthrax. J Appl Microbiol 87, 305. (1999).

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0289] 28. Gaur, R., Gupta, P. K., Banerjea, A. C. & Singh, Y. Effect of nasal immunization with protective antigen of Bacillus anthracis on protective immune response against anthrax toxin. Vaccine 20, 2836-9. (2002).

03002770 PMID: 5529577

Determination of the protective effect of anthrax antisera by a mouse protection test and relationship to the antibody level the protective antigen.

Vancurik J; Kliment V

Journal of hygiene, epidemiology, microbiology, and immunology (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) 1970, 14 (3) p274-84, ISSN 0022-1732 Journal Code: 2985116R

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** --analysis--AN; *Immune Sera; *Immunity, Active; *Mice--immunology--IM; Animals; Anthrax --mortality--MO; Antigens; Hemagglutination Inhibition Tests; Injections, Subcutaneous; Methods; Rabbits; Statistics

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Antigens); 0 (Immune Sera)

Record Date Created: 19710108

Record Date Completed: 19710108

07906057 PMID: 3139974

Antibodies to anthrax toxin in humans and guinea pigs and their relevance to protective immunity.

Turnbull P C; Leppla S H; Broster M G; Quinn C P; Melling J

Anthrax Reference Laboratory, Public Health Laboratory Service Centre, Salisbury, Wiltshire, UK.

Medical microbiology and immunology (GERMANY, WEST) 1988, 177 (5) p293-303, ISSN 0300-8584 Journal Code: 0314524

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A forerunning study on the relationship between **antibodies** to the protective antigen (PA) and lethal factor (LF) components of anthrax toxin and protective immunity has been expanded and extended to include the third toxin component, the edema factor (EF). It was found that protection against the "vaccine resistant" Ames strain was possible in the absence of detectable anti-LF and anti-EF **antibodies**. Evidence is given that PA may be the essential anthrax-derived antigen for protection, but that equally essential is that it be presented to the host's immune system in such a manner as to provide stimulation of more than just production of **antibody** to PA. Titers to the three components in sera of individuals with histories of clinically diagnosed anthrax as well as from human vaccinees are included in the report.

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --biosynthesis--BI; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins --immunology--IM; *Immunity, Natural; Animals; **Antibodies** , Bacterial --analysis--AN; Bacterial Toxins--administration and dosage--AD; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Guinea Pigs; Immunization Schedule

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 19881121

Record Date Completed: 19881121

07104643 PMID: 3084381

Development of antibodies to protective antigen and lethal factor components of anthrax toxin in humans and guinea pigs and their relevance to protective immunity.

Turnbull P C; Broster M G; Carman J A; Manchee R J; Melling J

Infection and immunity (UNITED STATES) May 1986, 52 (2) p356-63,
ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A competitive inhibition enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed to detect **antibodies** in serum to the protective antigen (PA) and lethal factor (LF) components of anthrax toxin. Current human vaccination schedules with an acellular vaccine induce predictable and lasting **antibody** titers to PA and, when present in the vaccine, to LF. Live spore vaccine administered to guinea pigs in a single dose conferred significantly better protection than the human vaccines (P less than 0.001), although they elicited significantly lower (P less than 0.0005) anti-PA and anti-LF titers at time of challenge with virulent *Bacillus anthracis*. Substantial anti-PA and anti-LF titers may not, therefore, indicate solid protective immunity against anthrax infection. The ELISA system was also shown to be capable of detecting anti-PA and anti-LF **antibodies** in the sera of individuals with histories of clinical anthrax. The advantage of ELISA over the Ouchterlony gel diffusion test and indirect microhemagglutination assay are demonstrated. There was a highly significant degree of correlation between ELISA and the indirect microhemagglutination assay (P less than 0.0005); but ELISA was markedly superior in terms of reproducibility, reliability, specificity, and simplicity in performance and stability of the bound antigen.

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Antibodies**, Bacterial--immunology--IM; **Bacillus anthracis* --immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; Animals; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; Antigens, Bacterial--immunology--IM; Bacterial Vaccines --immunology--IM; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay--methods--MT; Guinea Pigs; Immunodiffusion

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial);
0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 19860528

Record Date Completed: 19860528

00988292 PASCAL No.: 76-0110645

EN RUSSE.

(ETUDE DE LA POSSIBILITE DE L'EMPLOI DE LA PENICILLINE ET DE LA GLOBULINE SPECIFIQUE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU PROCESSUS INFECTIEUX DE L' ANTHRAX DANS L'ORGANISME IRRADIE)

STREL'NIKOV V A; MAL'TSEV V N

Journal: ANTIBIOTIKI, 1975, 20 (10) 922-924

Availability: CNRS-8865

No. of Refs.: 6 REF.

Document Type: P (SERIAL); DU (DUPLICATION) ; A (ANALYTIC)

Country of Publication: UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Language: RUSSIAN Summary Language: ENGLISH

DANS DES ESSAIS SUR 160 COBAYES ET 400 SOURIS BLANCHES, IRRADIES A DES DOSES SUBLETHALES DE RAYONS GAMMA DE SUP 60 CO, ON A ETUDIE L'EFFICACITE COMPAREE DE L'UTILISATION DE LA GLOBULINE ANTI-ULCEREUSE ET DE LA PENICILLINE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU PROCESSUS INFECTIEUX DE L'ANTHRAX. IL A ETE ETABLI, QUE LA PENICILLINE CONSERVE SON EFFICACITE, ET QUE LA GLOBULINE ANTI-ULCEREUSE PRESENTE UNE REDUCTION CONSIDERABLE DE SON EFFICACITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE L'ORGANISME IRRADIE

13/9/1

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

15765885 PMID: 14734189

Treatment of anthrax infection with combination of ciprofloxacin and antibodies to protective antigen of Bacillus anthracis.

Karginov Vladimir A; Robinson Tanisha M; Riemenschneider Jenny; Golding Basil; Kennedy Michael; Shiloach Joseph; Alibek Ken

Advanced Biosystems, Inc., 10900 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110, USA. vladimir.karginov@analex.com

FEMS immunology and medical microbiology (Netherlands) Jan 15 2004, 40

(1) p71-4, ISSN 0928-8244 Journal Code: 9315554

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Currently there is no effective treatment for inhalational anthrax beyond administration of antibiotics shortly after exposure. There is need for new, safe and effective treatments to supplement traditional antibiotic therapy. Our study was based on the premise that simultaneous inhibition of lethal toxin action with **antibodies** and blocking of bacterial growth by antibiotics will be beneficial for the treatment of anthrax. In this study, we tested the effects of a combination treatment using purified rabbit or sheep anti-protective antigen (PA) **antibodies** and the antibiotic ciprofloxacin in a rodent anthrax model. In mice infected with a dose of Bacillus anthracis Sterne strain corresponding to 10 LD(50), antibiotic treatment with ciprofloxacin alone only cured 50% of infected animals. Administration of anti-PA **IgG** in combination with ciprofloxacin produced 90-100% survival. These data indicate that a combination of antibiotic/**immunoglobulin** therapy is more effective than antibiotic treatment alone in a rodent anthrax model.

Tags: Female; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --therapy--TH; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --therapeutic use--TU; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; *Ciprofloxacin --therapeutic use--TU; *Immunization, Passive; Animals; Anthrax --drug therapy--DT; Anti-Infective Agents--therapeutic use--TU; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--administration and dosage--AD; Bacillus anthracis--drug effects --DE; Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Mice; Rabbits; Recombinant Proteins--immunology--IM; Sheep

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Infective Agents); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (anthrax toxin); 85721-33-1 (Ciprofloxacin)

Record Date Created: 20040121

Record Date Completed: 20040305

13/9/2

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

11916649 PMID: 12114612

Microbiology. A binding contract for anthrax.

Bull James J; Parrish Colin R

Section of Integrative Biology and Institute for Cellular and Molecular Biology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, USA. bull@bull.biosci.utexas.edu

Science (United States) Jul 12 2002, 297 (5579) p201-2, ISSN 1095-9203 Journal Code: 0404511

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Antibodies** , Bacterial--immunology--IM; *Antitoxins

--immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins
--immunology--IM; Animals; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; **Anthrax**
--therapy--TH; Anthrax Vaccines--adverse effects--AE; Anthrax Vaccines
--immunology--IM; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--genetics--GE; **Antibodies** ,
Bacterial--metabolism--ME; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--therapeutic use--TU;
Antibody Affinity; Antigen- **Antibody** Complex--blood--BL; Antitoxins
--genetics--GE; Antitoxins--metabolism--ME; Antitoxins--therapeutic use
--TU; Bacterial Toxins--metabolism--ME; Bacterial Toxins--toxicity--TO;
Bioterrorism; Drug Industry; Escherichia coli--genetics--GE; Genetic
Engineering; Immunization, Passive; Macrophages, Alveolar--metabolism--ME;
Peptide Library; Rats; Receptors, Peptide--metabolism--ME; Recombinant
Proteins

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0
(Antigen-Antibody Complex); 0 (Antitoxins); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0
(Peptide Library); 0 (Receptors, Peptide); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0
(anthrax toxin); 0 (anthrax toxin receptors)
Record Date Created: 20020712
Record Date Completed: 20020802

13/9/3

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

11646182 PMID: 11823609

Anthrax. 'Borrowed immunity' may save future victims.

Enserink Martin

Science (United States) Feb 1 2002, 295 (5556) p777, ISSN 1095-9203

Journal Code: 0404511

Document type: News

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --therapy--TH; *Anthrax Vaccines--immunology--IM; *
Antibodies , Bacterial--immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology
--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; *Immunization, Passive; Animals;
Antibodies , Monoclonal--immunology--IM; Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention (U.S.); Military Personnel; United States; United States Food
and Drug Administration; Vaccination

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0
(Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin)
Record Date Created: 20020201
Record Date Completed: 20020220

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/Jun W2

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.

***File 155: Medline has been reloaded. Accession numbers**
have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 154 for details.

Set Items Description
--- -----

?e gammaglobulin

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	GAMMAGLOBULINIHOITO
E2	1	GAMMAGLOBULIM
E3	1364	*GAMMAGLOBULIN
E4	32	GAMMAGLOBULINA
E5	9	GAMMAGLOBULINAEMIA
E6	1	GAMMAGLOBULINAEMIC
E7	2	GAMMAGLOBULINAMI
E8	2	GAMMAGLOBULINAMIE
E9	1	GAMMAGLOBULINANTIKORPERBILDUNG
E10	1	GAMMAGLOBULINAPPLIKATION
E11	12	GAMMAGLOBULINAS
E12	1	GAMMAGLOBULINBEHANDLING

Enter P or PAGE for more

?e anthraxe

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	2	ANTHRAXINE
E2	1	ANTHRAXMENINGITIS
E3	0	*ANTHRAXP
E4	5	ANTHRAZEN
E5	1	ANTHRAZENDION
E6	2	ANTHRAZENE
E7	1	ANTHRAZENEOLIAEROSOLS
E8	1	ANTHRAXINE
E9	1	ANTHRAXIT
E10	1	ANTHRAXITNUSS
E11	1	ANTHRAXOLONE
E12	4	ANTHRAXYKLIN

Enter P or PAGE for more

?e anthrax

Ref	Items	RT	Index-term
E1	1		ANTHRATHIOPHENE
E2	1		ANTHRAUFIN
E3	2557	2	*ANTHRAX
E4	15		ANTHRAX --BLOOD --BL
E5	6		ANTHRAX --CEREBROSPINAL FLUID --CF
E6	8		ANTHRAX --CLASSIFICATION --CL
E7	64		ANTHRAX --COMPLICATIONS --CO
E8	416		ANTHRAX --DIAGNOSIS --DI
E9	276		ANTHRAX --DRUG THERAPY --DT
E10	7		ANTHRAX --ECONOMICS --EC
E11	6		ANTHRAX --ENZYMولوجY --EN
E12	383		ANTHRAX --EPIDEMIOLOGY --EP

Enter P or PAGE for more

?p

Ref	Items	Index-term
E13	1	ANTHRAX --ETHNOLOGY --EH
E14	101	ANTHRAX --ETIOLOGY --ET
E15	15	ANTHRAX --GENETICS --GE
E16	100	ANTHRAX --HISTORY --HI
E17	140	ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM
E18	18	ANTHRAX --METABOLISM --ME

E19	220	ANTHRAX --MICROBIOLOGY --MI
E20	45	ANTHRAX --MORTALITY --MO
E21	7	ANTHRAX --NURSING --NU
E22	109	ANTHRAX --PATHOLOGY --PA
E23	55	ANTHRAX --PHYSIOPATHOLOGY --PP
E24	576	ANTHRAX --PREVENTION AND CONTROL --PC

Enter P or PAGE for more

?p

Ref	Items	RT	Index-term
E25	18		ANTHRAX --PSYCHOLOGY --PX
E26	11		ANTHRAX --RADIOGRAPHY --RA
E27	1		ANTHRAX --RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING --RI
E28	15		ANTHRAX --SURGERY --SU
E29	112		ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH
E30	224		ANTHRAX --TRANSMISSION --TM
E31	1		ANTHRAX --ULTRASONOGRAPHY --US
E32	242		ANTHRAX --VETERINARY --VE
E33	349		ANTHRAX TOXIN
E34	23		ANTHRAX TOXIN RECEPTORS
E35	158	3	ANTHRAX VACCINES
E36	42		ANTHRAX VACCINES --ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE -

Enter P or PAGE for more

?s e3-e36

2557	ANTHRAX
15	ANTHRAX --BLOOD --BL
6	ANTHRAX --CEREBROSPINAL FLUID --CF
8	ANTHRAX --CLASSIFICATION --CL
64	ANTHRAX --COMPLICATIONS --CO
416	ANTHRAX --DIAGNOSIS --DI
276	ANTHRAX --DRUG THERAPY --DT
7	ANTHRAX --ECONOMICS --EC
6	ANTHRAX --ENZYMOLGY --EN
383	ANTHRAX --EPIDEMIOLOGY --EP
1	ANTHRAX --ETHNOLOGY --EH
101	ANTHRAX --ETIOLOGY --ET
15	ANTHRAX --GENETICS --GE
100	ANTHRAX --HISTORY --HI
140	ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM
18	ANTHRAX --METABOLISM --ME
220	ANTHRAX --MICROBIOLOGY --MI
45	ANTHRAX --MORTALITY --MO
7	ANTHRAX --NURSING --NU
109	ANTHRAX --PATHOLOGY --PA
55	ANTHRAX --PHYSIOPATHOLOGY --PP
576	ANTHRAX --PREVENTION AND CONTROL --PC
18	ANTHRAX --PSYCHOLOGY --PX
11	ANTHRAX --RADIOGRAPHY --RA
1	ANTHRAX --RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING --RI
15	ANTHRAX --SURGERY --SU
112	ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH
224	ANTHRAX --TRANSMISSION --TM
1	ANTHRAX --ULTRASONOGRAPHY --US
242	ANTHRAX --VETERINARY --VE
349	ANTHRAX TOXIN
23	ANTHRAX TOXIN RECEPTORS
158	ANTHRAX VACCINES
42	ANTHRAX VACCINES --ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE -

S1 2557 E3-E36

?s e29

S2 112 'ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH'

?s e17

S3 140 'ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'

?p

Ref	Items	Index-term
E37	52	ANTHRAX VACCINES --ADVERSE EFFECTS --AE
E38	1	ANTHRAX VACCINES --AGONISTS --AG
E39	1	ANTHRAX VACCINES --ANALYSIS --AN
E40	2	ANTHRAX VACCINES --CHEMISTRY --CH
E41	3	ANTHRAX VACCINES --CONTRAINDICATIONS --CT
E42	6	ANTHRAX VACCINES --ECONOMICS --EC
E43	5	ANTHRAX VACCINES --GENETICS --GE
E44	4	ANTHRAX VACCINES --HISTORY --HI
E45	37	ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM
E46	2	ANTHRAX VACCINES --ISOLATION AND PURIFICATION
E47	1	ANTHRAX VACCINES --PHARMACOLOGY --PD
E48	5	ANTHRAX VACCINES --STANDARDS --ST

Enter P or PAGE for more

?s e45

S4 37 'ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'

?p

Ref	Items	Index-term
E49	5	ANTHRAX VACCINES --SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION --S
E50	14	ANTHRAX VACCINES --THERAPEUTIC USE --TU

?p

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	14	ANTHRAX VACCINES --THERAPEUTIC USE --TU
E2	1	ANTHRAX VACCINES --TOXICITY --TO
E3	1	ANTHRAXBACILLUS
E4	1	ANTHRAXGATE
E5	1	ANTHRAXIC
E6	21	ANTHRAXIN
E7	2	ANTHRAXINE
E8	1	ANTHRAXMENINGITIS
E9	5	ANTHRAZEN
E10	1	ANTHRAZENDION
E11	2	ANTHRAZENE
E12	1	ANTHRAZENEOLIAEROSOLS

Enter P or PAGE for more

?s anthrax?

S5 2558 ANTHRAX?

?ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	2557	E3-E36
S2	112	'ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH'
S3	140	'ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S4	37	'ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S5	2558	ANTHRAX?

?e gammaglobul

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	GAMMAGLOBLINEMIA
E2	1	GAMMAGLOBULIN
E3	0	*GAMMAGLOBUL
E4	1	GAMMAGLOBULINIHOITO
E5	1	GAMMAGLOBULIM
E6	1364	GAMMAGLOBULIN
E7	32	GAMMAGLOBULINA
E8	9	GAMMAGLOBULINAEMIA
E9	1	GAMMAGLOBULINAEMIC
E10	2	GAMMAGLOBULINAMI
E11	2	GAMMAGLOBULINAMIE
E12	1	GAMMAGLOBULINANTIKORPERBILDUNG

Enter P or PAGE for more

?s e2 or e3 or e4 or e5 or e6

	1	GAMMAGLOBUIN
	0	GAMMAGLOBUL
	1	GAMMAGLOBULIINIHOITO
	1	GAMMAGLOBULIM
	1364	GAMMAGLOBULIN
S6	1366	'GAMMAGLOBUIN' OR 'GAMMAGLOBUL' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIINIHOITO' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIM' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIN'

?e igg

Ref	Items	RT	Index-term
E1	1		IGF56
E2	1		IGF633
E3	79209	1	*IGG
E4	4659		IGG //RECEPTORS, (RECEPTORS, IGG)
E5	1		IGG AUTOANTIBODY BINDING DETERMINANT
E6	713	3	IGG DEFICIENCY
E7	28		IGG DEFICIENCY --BLOOD --BL
E8	1		IGG DEFICIENCY --CEREBROSPINAL FLUID --CF
E9	7		IGG DEFICIENCY --CHEMICALLY INDUCED --CI
E10	7		IGG DEFICIENCY --CLASSIFICATION --CL
E11	93		IGG DEFICIENCY --COMPLICATIONS --CO
E12	1		IGG DEFICIENCY --CONGENITAL --CN

Enter P or PAGE for more

?s e3

S7 79209 'IGG'

?e e3

Ref	Items	Type	RT	Index-term
R1	79209		1	*IGG
R2	79427	X	15	IMMUNOGLOBULIN G

?s r1-r2

	79209	IGG
	79427	IMMUNOGLOBULIN G

S8 118366 R1-R2

?e ivig

Ref	Items	RT	Index-term
E1	1		IVIEWGT
E2	2		IVIFDC
E3	1763	1	*IVIG
E4	1		IVIGA
E5	75		IVIGG
E6	1		IVIGGMA
E7	1		IVIGHD
E8	1		IVIGJY
E9	8		IVIGM
E10	1		IVIGMEDIATED
E11	48		IVIGS
E12	1		IVIGTUT

Enter P or PAGE for more

?s e3 or e5 or e11

	1763	IVIG
	75	IVIGG
	48	IVIGS

S9 1835 'IVIG' OR 'IVIGG' OR 'IVIGS'

?p

Ref	Items	Index-term
E13	2	IVII
E14	1	IVIII
E15	48	IVIM
E16	1	IVIMEDS
E17	3	IVIMS
E18	4	IVIN
E19	1	IVING

E20	1	IVINHEMA
E21	2	IVINHEMA
E22	2	IVINS
E23	1	IVINTERNALIZING
E24	1	IVION

Enter P or PAGE for more

?s e10
 S10 1 'IVIGMEDIATED'
 ?e igiv

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	IGITL
E2	1	IGITUR
E3	151	*IGIV
E4	1	IGIVHD
E5	4	IGIVS
E6	1	IGI2
E7	7	IGJ
E8	2	IGJC
E9	18	IGJEN
E10	1	IGJENNOM
E11	25	IGJH
E12	1	IGJHDNA

Enter P or PAGE for more

?s e3 or e4 or e5
 151 IGIV
 1 IGIVHD
 4 IGIVS
 S11 154 'IGIV' OR 'IGIVHD' OR 'IGIVS'
 ?ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	2557	E3-E36
S2	112	'ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH'
S3	140	'ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S4	37	'ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S5	2558	ANTHRAX?
S6	1366	'GAMMAGLOBUIN' OR 'GAMMAGLOBUL' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULINIHOITO' - OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIM' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIN'
S7	79209	'IGG'
S8	118366	R1-R2
S9	1835	'IVIG' OR 'IVIGG' OR 'IVIGS'
S10	1	'IVIGMEDIATED'
S11	154	'IGIV' OR 'IGIVHD' OR 'IGIVS'

?s (s6 or s7 or s8 or s9 or s10 or s11) or immunoglob? or antibod?

	1366	S6
	79209	S7
	118366	S8
	1835	S9
	1	S10
	154	S11
	213753	IMMUNOGLOB?
	647792	ANTIBOD?
S12	749768	(S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11) OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR ANTIBOD?

?s s12 and s2

	749768	S12
	112	S2
S13	3	S12 AND S2

First Hit

L1: Entry 5 of 10

File: DWPI

Nov 27, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-497757

DERWENT-WEEK: 200044

COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Method of maintenance of anthrax vaccine strain sti-1

INVENTOR: AMOSOV M YU,; KOZHUKHOV, V V ; SEROGLAZOV, V V ; STROCHKOV YU, I

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: MICROBIOLOGY RES INST (MICRR)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997RU-0115504 (September 15, 1997)

Search Selected

Search ALL

Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
<input type="checkbox"/> RU 2142009 C1	November 27, 1999		000	C12N001/20

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
RU 2142009C1	September 15, 1997	1997RU-0115504	

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 39/07; C12 N 1/20; C12 N 1/20; C12 R 1:07

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2142009C

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Invention relates to the production of stable vaccine antianthrax preparations of the high quality. Microbic population is passaged through the body of susceptible animal, analyzed culture is sown on an agar medium containing an antianthrax globulin. Medium ensures to detect toxin-forming clones. Clones are detected under the full value control of the most immunologically important determinants pag, lef, cya by method of polymerase chain reaction. Invention ensures to obtain homogeneous and high-immunogenic cultures by indices of toxin formation determinants from heterogeneous cultures of the vaccine strain STI-1 of decreased immunogenicity and to prevent possible increase of dissociation of properties of cultures at frequent resowing under nonselective conditions.

USE - Medicine, microbiology.

ADVANTAGE - Improved method of maintenance.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2142009C

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 C06 D16

CPI-CODES: B11-C09; C11-C09; D05-A02C; D05-H07;

First Hit

Oct 27, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-105960
DERWENT-WEEK: 200411
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Treating generalized form of anthrax infection

INVENTOR: AMOSOV, M YU.; DARMOV, I V ; FOMENKOVA, T N ; KOZHUKHOV, V V ; MASLOV, A V ; PIMENOV, E V ; SEROGLAZOV, V V

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: DEFENCE MIN MICROBIOLOGY RES INST (DEFER)

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002RU-0105559 (March 1, 2002)

Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
RU 2214834 C1	October 27, 2003		000	A61K039/07

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
RU 2214834C1	March 1, 2002	2002RU-0105559	

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 39/07; A61 K 39/40; A61 P 31/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2214834C
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - One should daily introduce an antibacterial preparation in combination with a serumal preparation. As antibacterial preparation one should apply antibiotics of wide spectrum of action and as serumal one - F(ab)2-fragment of antianthrax immunoglobulin antibodies and, additionally, immunomodulator. Moreover, the antibiotic is daily introduced in a daily dosage being equivalent to a man-dose, and F(ab)2-fragment of antianthrax immunoglobulin antibodies is injected daily intravenously in a daily dose being equivalent to a man-dose, and as immunomodulator polyoxidonium is daily applied in a daily dose being equivalent to a man-dose either intramuscularly or intravenously; all preparations are injected until clinical signs of disease disappear.

USE - Used in medicine.

ADVANTAGE - Higher efficiency and safety of therapy.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2214834C
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg. 0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 D16 K02

CPI-CODES: B04-G08; B14-A01; D05-H11; K02-A;

First Hit

Oct 27, 2003

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001RU-0133695 (December 17, 2001)

Clear

A61K039/40

2001RU-0133695

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwq.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 D16 K02

CPI-CODES: B04-G07; D05-H11; K02-A;